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Philology

ESSENTIALS
OF
GREEK ACCIDENCE.

BY T. K. ARNOLD, M.A.

1s. 6d.

1838.

W H Purry

THE
ESSENTIALS
OF
GREEK ACCIDENCE,
WITH
EXAMPLES FOR PRACTICE.



BY

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ADVERTISEMENT.

THE title of the following Work sufficiently explains its nature. It is an attempt to make the study of the Greek language easy to the beginner, by presenting to him the essentials of the Accidence in a simple form, with a sufficient number of examples for practice. *Thiersch's* method of teaching the formation of the tenses has been adopted, as being admirably fitted for elementary instruction, both by its simplicity, and by its fitness to lead a pupil to correct notions of etymology; the laws which it exemplifies being *general* laws, dependent upon the nature and formation of articulate sounds. I have somewhat simplified it, by throwing the principal rules for the concurrence of consonants into a tabular form; and in the persons, I have considered the terminations as *simple terminations*, instead of decompounding them into termination and mood-vowel.

T. K. A.

ESSENTIALS

OF

GREEK ACCIDENCE.

1. THE GREEK ALPHABET.

<i>Large.</i>	<i>Small.</i>	<i>Names.</i>	<i>Eng. Pronunc.</i>
A	α	Alpha	a as in <i>pâte, păt.</i>
B	β	Bēta	b
Γ	γ	Gamma	g <i>hard.</i> (pronounced <i>ng</i> before <i>k</i> sounds.)
Δ	δ	Dēlta	d
E	ε	Epsilon	ě as in <i>met.</i>
Z	ζ	Zēta	z (sd.)
H	η	Eta (ē)	ē as <i>ee</i> in <i>meet.</i>
Θ	θ	Thēta	th
I	ι	Iōta	i (on the contin. <i>i</i> in <i>bit</i> , or <i>ee</i> in <i>thee.</i>)
K	κ	Kappa	k
Λ	λ	Lambda	l
M	μ	Mu	m
N	ν	Nu	n
Ξ	ξ	Xi	x
O	ο	Omīcron	ō as in <i>pop.</i>
Π	π	Pi	p
Ρ	ρ	Rhō	rh
Σ	σ	Sigma	s
T	τ	Tau	t
Υ	υ	Upsilon	u in <i>use, rude, bull</i> : not as in <i>but.</i>
Φ	φ	Phi	ph
X	χ	Chi	ch <i>hard</i> , as in <i>chemist.</i>
Ψ	ψ	Psi	ps
Ω	ω	Omēga	ō as in <i>pope.</i>

The following characters are also sometimes used :—

ϛ, ϙ, Ϛ, Ϝ, and Ϟ, Ϡ,
for β, γ, θ, π, τ, and στ, *av.*

Obs. (1.) Unfortunately the English pronunciation of the vowels is different from that of the whole continent; and we have carried this difference into our pronunciation of Greek and Latin.

(2.) σ at the end of words takes the form of ς . This form is now sometimes used in the middle of a compound word, when the first word in the compound ends in σ , as $\pi\rho\omicron\varsigma\phi\acute{\epsilon}\rho\omega$. This is against the authority of the ancients. (Kühner.)

(3.) $\Psi\acute{\iota}\lambda\acute{o}\nu$ means *simple*, that is, *unaspirated e or u*: the character H being also used originally to mark the rough breathing (our h); and Υ to mark another breathing, that of the *Digamma*. (Kühner.)

The diphthongs are $\alpha\iota$ (as in *aye*, yes): $\epsilon\iota$ (as *i* in *fine*): $\omicron\iota$ (as in *voice*): $\upsilon\iota$ (as in *Wye*, the river): $\alpha\upsilon$ (as in *paw*): $\epsilon\upsilon$, $\eta\upsilon$ (as in *pew*): $\omicron\upsilon$ (as in *owl*): $\omega\upsilon$ is *Ionic*.

EXERCISE. Write the *names* of the letters in Greek.

2. DIVISION OF THE CONSONANTS.

		Smooth.		Middle.		Aspirate.
(1.) <i>Mutes</i>	with a <i>p</i> sound	.. π	..	β	..	ϕ
	with a <i>k</i> sound	.. κ	..	γ	..	χ
	with a <i>t</i> sound	.. τ	..	δ	..	θ

(2.) *Semivowels*: λ , μ , ν , ρ (*liquids*), and σ .

(3.) *Double*: ζ , ξ , ψ .— $\zeta = \sigma\delta$. ξ , $\psi = \text{any } k \text{ or } p \text{ sound respectively with } \sigma$.

3. A.—SUBSTANTIVES.

Singular.					Dual.		Plural.				Old divi- sion (as in Eion Gr.)
Nom.	Gen.	Dat.	Acc.	Voc.	N. A. V.	G. D.	N. V.	G.	D.	A.	
I. $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \bar{\alpha}\zeta \text{ or } \eta\zeta, \text{ m.} \\ \bar{\alpha}, \bar{\alpha}, \text{ or } \eta, \text{ f.} \end{array} \right.$	$\omicron\upsilon$ $\alpha\zeta, \eta\zeta$	φ	$\alpha\nu, \eta\nu$	$\bar{\alpha}, \bar{\alpha}, \eta$	$\bar{\alpha}$	$\alpha\iota\nu$	$\alpha\iota$	$\bar{\omega}\nu$	$\alpha\iota\zeta$	$\bar{\alpha}\zeta$	I. II.
II. $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \omicron\zeta, \text{ m. f.} \\ \omicron\nu, \text{ n.} \end{array} \right.$	$\omicron\upsilon$		$\omicron\nu$	ϵ	ω	$\omicron\iota\nu$	$\omicron\iota$	$\omega\nu$	$\omicron\iota\zeta$	$\omicron\upsilon\zeta$	III.
Attic decl. $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \omega\zeta, \text{ m. f.} \\ \omega\nu, \text{ n.} \end{array} \right.$	ω	φ	$\omega\nu$	$\omega\zeta$	ω	$\varphi\nu$	φ	$\omega\nu$	$\varphi\zeta$	$\omega\zeta$	IV.
III. $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \nu, \rho, \sigma, \xi, \psi. \\ \alpha, \iota, \upsilon, (\text{n.}) \end{array} \right.$	$\omicron\zeta$	ι	$\check{\alpha}, (\nu)$		ϵ	$\omicron\iota\nu$	$\epsilon\zeta$	$\omega\nu$	$\sigma\iota$	$\check{\alpha}\zeta$	V.

a. The first declension has $\omega\nu$ of the genitive circumflexed.

b. In the Attic decl. the ω has ι subscript wherever the second has ι .

c. The t sounds and ν are thrown away before $\sigma\iota$ in dat. plur. of the third; $\omicron\nu\sigma\iota$, $\epsilon\nu\sigma\iota$, $\alpha\nu\sigma\iota$, $\nu\nu\sigma\iota$, become $\omicron\upsilon\sigma\iota$, $\epsilon\iota\sigma\iota$, $\bar{\alpha}\sigma\iota$, $\bar{\upsilon}\sigma\iota$, respectively. [See below, 18, d.]

d. In decl. 3, acc. in ν belongs to $\iota\zeta$, $\upsilon\zeta$, $\alpha\upsilon\zeta$, $\omicron\upsilon\zeta$. *Pure* nouns of these terminations have ν only: *impure* ones $\check{\alpha}$ only, if they are accented on the last syllable; if not, generally ν , but often both forms.

Notes.—4. These terminations are to be added to the *root*; i.e. to the *nom.* case, when the particular termination of that case in the table is taken off. But in the third declension, it must be got from the *gen.* by throwing away $\omicron\zeta$.

5. As in the Latin, the *acc.* and *voc.* of *neuters* are like the *nom.*; and the plural forms of these cases all end in *ᾱ*, except in the Attic decl., where they end in *ω*. They are omitted in the table.

6. In the first decl. the *a* forms belong to *α* and *ας*; the *η* forms to *η* and *ης*. But:

a) *Masc.*: Nouns in *της*, national names, and verbal compounds ending in *μετρης*, *τριβης*, *πωλης*, take *V. ᾱ*.

b) *Fem.*: *a impure*, with the exception of *ρα*, takes the *η* forms in *gen.* and *dat.*, but *not* in *acc.* or *voc.*

7. Some nouns of the second are contracted thus:—

νόος, *νοῦς*, (*mind*), *νοῦ*, *νοῦ*, *νοῦν*, *νοῦ* | *νώ*, *νοῖν* | *νοῖ*, *ῶν*, *νοῖς*, *νοῦς*.

ὀστέον, *ὀστοῦν*, (*bone*), *ὀστοῦ*, *ὀστῶ*, *ὀστοῦν*, *ὀστοῦν* | *ὀστώ*, *ὀστοῖν* | *ὀστᾶ*, *ὀστῶν*, *ὀστοῖς*.

8. CONTRACTED NOUNS.

[Contracted *acc. plur.* is like contracted *nom. plur.*]

Sing.	ἡ τριήρ-	ἡ ήχ-	ἡ πόλ-	ὁ πήχ-	τὸ ᾄστ-	ὁ βασιλ-
N.	ης	ῶ	ις	υς	υ	εύς
G.	εος, ονς	δος, οῦς	εως	εως	εος	έως
D.	εῖ, εἰ	οῖ, οἱ	εἰ	εἰ	εἰ	εἷ
A.	εα, η	όα, ὦ	ιν	υν		έα
V.	ες	οῖ	ι	υ		εῦ
Dual.						
N. A. V.	εε, η	ήχῶ	εε	εε	εε	έε
G. D.	έοιν, οῖν	2nd dec.	εφν	εφν	έοιν	έοιν
Plur.						
N. V.	εες, εις	ήχολ	εις	εις	η	εῖς
G.	έων, ῶν	2nd dec.	εων	εων	έων	έων
D.	εσι		εσι	εσι	εσι	εῦσι
A.	εας, εις.		εις.	εις.		εῖς.

EXAMPLES.—*ἀρχή* (*beginning*): *δεσπότης* (*master*): *ρίζα* (*root*): *πολίτης* (*citizen*, *ī*): *Σκυθής* (*Scythian*, *ŭ*): *γλῶσσα* (*tongue*): *σφαῖρα* (*sphere*): *ἡμέρα* (*day*): *κεφαλή* (*head*): *σοφία* (*wisdom*): *νεανίας* (*young man*).—II. *δῆμος* (*people*): *ἄνθρωπος* (*man*): *σῦκον* (*fig*): *ὁδός*, *f.* (*way*): *νῆσος*, *f.* (*island*): *νόσος*, *f.* (*disease*): *ἔργον* (*work*).—(Contr.) *πλόος*.—(ATTIC DECL.) *νέως* (*temple*): *ἀνώγειον* (*dining-room*): *λαγώς* (*hare*): *λεώς* (*people*).—III. *θήρ*, *θηρός*, *m.* (*wild beast*): *δαίμων*, *δαίμονος*, *m.* (*good or bad spirit*): *λέων*, *λέοντος*, *m.* (*lion*): *γίγας*, *γίγαντος*, *m.* (*giant*): *κόραξ*, *κόρακος*, *m.* (*raven*): *παῖς*, *παιδός*, *m.* (*V. παῖ*, *boy*): *πῶγμα*, *πράγματος*, *n.* (*thing*): *κνημῖς*, *κνημίδος*, *f.* (*shin-bone*): *γέρον*, *γέροντος* (*old man*): *σάρξ*, *σαρκός*, *f.* (*flesh*): "Ελλην, "Ελληνος (*Greek*): *δάκρυ*, *δάκρυος*, *n.* (*tear*): *ποιμήν*, *ποιμένος* (*shepherd*): *λαῖλαψ*, *λαῖλαπος*, *f.* (*storm*): *τέρας*, *τέρατος*, *n.* (*wonder*): *πούς*, *ποδός* (*foot*): *πτέρυξ*, *πτέρυγος*, *f.* (*wing*).

CONTRACTED NOUNS.—*ιερεύς* (*priest*): *ἄνθος*, *n.* (*flower*): *ἵππεύς* (*horseman*): *μάντις* (*prophet*): *πειθώς*, *f.* (*persuasion*): *πέλεκυς*, *m.* (*axe*): *δύναμις*, *f.* (*power*): *φύσις*, *f.* (*nature*). The two following are contracted (like *κίρας*) only in *D. sing.* and *N. plur.* *σέλας* (*bright light*): *δέπας* (*goblet*).

REMARKS.

1. τὸ τεῖχος like τριήρης, but *neut. plur.* τείχ-εα, τείχ-η.
2. υς, G. υος, contracts N. and A. *plur.* into υς. ἰχθύς, N. and A. *plur.* ἰχθύς.
3. τὸ κέρας (*horn*), G. ατος, but drops τ, and then *contracts*.

<i>Sing.</i> G. κέραος	κέρως	<i>Plur.</i> κέραα	κέρᾱ
D. κέραϊ	κέρφ	G. κεράων	κερῶν
<i>Dual.</i> κέραε	κέρα	D. κέρασι.	
G. D. κεράοιν	κερῶν		

4. πατήρ, μήτηρ, θυγάτηρ, γαστήρ, throw away ε in G. D. *sing.* and D. *pl.* They also have V. ερ, and insert á before σι in D. *pl.* Ἀνὴρ has ἀνδρ-ός, í, α, &c. V. ἀνερ. D. *pl.* ἀνδράσι.

B.—ADJECTIVES.

9. ADJECTIVES are declined like Substantives.

m.	f.	n.	Comp.	Superl.
1. N. ἀγαθός,	ἀγαθή,	ἀγαθόν, <i>good.</i>	{ ἀμείνων	{ ἄριστος (<i>irr.</i>)
G. ἀγαθοῦ,	ἀγαθῆς,	ἀγαθοῦ.	{ βελτίων (ῖ)	{ βέλτιστος.
N. αἰσchrός ^a ,	αἰσchrά,	αἰσchrόν, <i>base.</i>	αἰσchrίων (ῖ)	αἰσchrιστος.
G. αἰσchrοῦ,	αἰσchrᾶς,	αἰσchrοῦ.		
2. N. μέλας ^b ,	μέλαινα,	μέλαν, <i>black.</i>	μελάντερος	μελάντατος.
G. μέλανος,	μελαίνης,	μέλανος.		
3. N. χαρίεις ^c ,	χαρίεσσα,	χαρίεν, <i>graceful.</i>	χαρίεστερος	χαρίεστατος.
G. χαρίεντος,	χαρίεσσης,	χαρίεντος.		
4. N. τέρην,	τέρεινα,	τέρεν, <i>tender.</i>	(τερεινότερος.)	
G. τέρενος,	τερείνης,	τέρενος.		
5. N. γλυκύς ^d ,	γλυκεῖα,	γλυκύ, <i>sweet.</i>	{ γλυκίων (ῖ)	{ γλύκιςτος.
G. γλυκίος,	γλυκείας,	γλυκίος.	{ (γλυκύτερος, γλυκύτατος, <i>Pind.</i>)	
6. N. ἐκόν,	ἐκοῦσα,	ἐκόν, <i>willing.</i>		
G. ἐκόντος,	ἐκούσης,	ἐκόντος.		

Of two Endings.

m. f.	n.		
7. N. κόσμιος,	κόσμιον, <i>orderly.</i>	κοσμιώτερος ^e ,	κοσμιώτατος.
G. κοσμίον.			

^a ος *pure* and ρος make fem. α; but οος (when not ροος) makes fem. η.

^b V. m. μέλαν.

^c V. m. χαρίεν. D. *pl.* χαρίεσι.

^d Neut. *pl.* γλυκεῖα, not γλυκῆ.

^e From ος the *comp.* and *superl.* are ωτερος, ωτατος, when the preceding syllable is *short*: οτερος, οτατος, when *long*. ης, ων have εστερος, &c. ρος, υς, sometimes ῖων, ἰστος.

8. N. εὐδαίμων, εὐδαιμον, happy. εὐδαιμονίστερος, εὐδαιμονίστατος.
G. εὐδαίμονος.
9. N. ἀληθής, ἀληθής, true. ἀληθέστερος, ἀληθέστατος.
G. ἀληθείος (οὔς).
10. N. ἄρσην, ἄρσην, male.
G. ἄρσενος.
11. N. ἴδρις, ἴδρι, knowing.
G. ἴδριος.
12. N. ἴλεως, ἴλεων, gracious.
G. ἴλεω (after Attic decl.).

m. n.

- a. N. μέγας, μέγα } the other cases as if from
A. μέγαν, μέγα } μέγας, μεγάλη, μέγαλον.
N. πολὺς, πολὺ } the other cases as if from
A. πολύν, πολύν } πολλός, πολλή, πολλόν.
- b. πᾶς, πᾶσα, πᾶν (omnis) } So ἅπας.
παντός, πάσης, παντός. }

Article (the) οὗτος (this)

- c. N. S. ὁ, ἡ, τό | οὗτος, αὕτη, τοῦτο | In the other cases as if from τός,
N. P. οἱ, αἱ, τά | οὗτοι, αὗται, ταῦτα | τή, τόν. τοῦτος, ταύτη, τοῦτον.
- d. Relat. ὅς, ἥ, ὅ. G. οὗ, ἧς, οὗ, &c.
- e. οὗτος (this), ἐκεῖνος (that), ἄλλος (other), αὐτός (self), have neut. ο.
ὅδε (this), like art. with δε appended.—τίς, n. τί. G. τινος, &c.
- f. τοσοῦτος, τοιοῦτος, are decl. like οὗτος, but with neut. ον as well as ο.
ὁ αὐτός (the same) has neut. ταυτό and ταυτόν (for τὸ αὐτό).
- g. Comparatives in ων sometimes contract ονα into (σα) ω; ονεις, ονας into
(οεις, οας) ους. μείζονα, μείζω: μείζονες, μείζονας—μειζους.

EXAMPLES.—κακός (bad, ἰων, ἱστος): καλός (beautiful, καλλίων, κάλλιστος):
δίκαιος (just): ἐχθρός (hateful, ἰων, &c.): ἄθλιος (wretched): τάλᾶς (miserable):
ἀναίδης (shameless): σώφρων (temperate, prudent): ὀξύς (sharp, ὑπερος, &c.)

EXERCISE (1). Go through the substantives given above with the article, and any of the adj. (in all degrees of comparison) that will make sense with them.

(2.) Go through οὗτος ὁ Σκύθης, or ὁ Σκύθης οὗτος (this Scythian): ἐκεῖνος ὁ πολίτης, or ὁ πολίτης ἐκεῖνος (that citizen): αὐτὸς ὁ βασιλεύς, or ὁ βασιλεύς αὐτός (the king himself): οἱ ἄλλοι Ἕλληνες (the other Greeks). And the following in sing. only:—ἡ ἄλλη χώρα (the rest of the country): πᾶσα πόλις (every city): πᾶσα ἡ πόλις (the whole city.)

(3.) Go through the other nouns (in order) with this; that; himself, herself, or itself; every (in sing.), other (in plur.), and where the meaning will allow, rest and whole, in sing.

10. THE FOUR FIRST NUMERALS.

one	two	three	four
N. εἷς, μιά, ἕν	δύο and δύο	τρῆς, τρία	τέσσαρες, τέσσαρα
G. ἐνός, μιᾶς, ἐνός	δυοῖν [δυεῖν, Att.]	τριῶν	τεσσάρων
D. &c.	δυοῖν (δυσι), &c.	τρισί, &c.	τέσσαρσι, &c.

11. C.—PRONOUNS.

1. ἐγώ, ἐμοῦ, ἐμοί, ἐμέ or μοῦ, μοί, μέ	{ νῶϊ, νῶϊν νῶ, νῶν	ἡμεῖς, ἡμῶν, ἡμῖν, ἡμᾶς
2. σύ, σοῦ, σοί, σέ	{ σφῶϊ, σφῶϊν σφῶ, σφῶν	ὕμεῖς, ὕμῶν, ὕμῖν, ὕμᾶς
3. — οὗ, οἱ, ἔ	σφῶϊ, σφῶϊν	σφεῖς, σφῶν, σφίσι, σφᾶς, n. σφέα n. σφέα

Note 1.—Dative plural of third person is sometimes σφίν, σφί; and accusative σφέ [used by the Attic poets as accusative singular also]. μῖν Ionic, νῖν Doric and Attic, [both enclitics] are both singular and plural, *him, her, it, and them.*

Note 2.—In the *sing.* of third person, hardly any form is used in *Attic prose*, but οἱ. In *plur.* σφῶν, σφᾶς, are used in the *reflexive* meaning; σφισί(ν) in both the reflexive and the simple personal meaning.

D.—VERBS.

12. The *Present*, *Perfect*, and *Future*, are principal tenses; all the others secondary or historical tenses.

13. The historical tenses have all an “*augment*” in the *Indicative* mood: that is, ε prefixed if they begin with a consonant; a lengthening of the vowel (when possible) if they begin with a vowel. [ε prefixed is called the *syllabic*, the lengthening of the vowel the *temporal* augment.]

14. The *augments* of—

ε, α, ο, ἰ, ῥ, αυ, αι, οι, are

η, η, ω, ι, υ, ηυ, η, η, ψ.

15. εἰώ (*suffer*); ἔλκω (*draw*); ἔπομαι (*follow*); ἐργάζομαι (*work*); ἔχω (*have*), &c. take ε after the ε for their *augment* (εἶχον).

16. εἰ, εὔ, οὔ, and the *long* vowels η, ω, are not augmented. εὔ is sometimes augmented by the Attics (ηὔ), who also in εἰκάζω augment εἰ. Imp. ἤκαζον.

17. REDUPLICATION.

a) The perfect takes a *reduplication* when it begins with any single consonant but ρ; or with any *mute* and *liquid*, except γν, and sometimes γλ and βλ.


b) The reduplication is a *syllable prefixed made up of the initial consonant of the verb* and ε (τυπ, τετυπ). But if the verb begins with an *aspirate*, the smooth is used for the reduplication: φευγ, πεφευγ.

c) The reduplication does not occur, but the simple *augment* instead of it, when the verb begins with ρ; with *two consonants without a liquid*; or with γν (γλ, βλ).

[The double consonants ψ, ξ, ζ, are considered as *two consonants*.] ψαλλ, ἐψαλλ. γνο, ἐγνο.

d) Obs. Several with $\gamma\lambda$ take only ϵ . Some beginning with λ, μ , take ϵ : $\lambda\eta\beta, \mu\epsilon\varphi, \epsilon\iota\lambda\eta\phi, \epsilon\iota\mu\alpha\rho$.

e) When the perfect does not take a reduplication, it takes an *augment*.

 The reduplication or augment of the perfect remains through the moods and in the participle.

f) When the perfect takes a reduplication, the pluperfect prefixes the augment to it. But when the perfect takes an augment, the pluperfect makes no further change.

g) Verbs that begin with ρ , double ρ after the augment; and the perf. and pluperfect take the syllabic augment, not the reduplication. $\rho\acute{\alpha}\pi\tau\omega, \epsilon\acute{\rho}\rho\alpha\phi\alpha, \epsilon\acute{\rho}\rho\alpha\phi\epsilon\iota\nu$.

18. CONCURRENCE OF CONSONANTS.

a) When two consonants come together in the formation of tenses, &c. the former is often changed.

b) The principal changes of this kind are given in the following table, which is arranged as the multiplication table^f often is:

	τ	δ	θ	σ	μ
p	$\pi\tau$	$\beta\delta$	$\phi\theta$	ψ	$\mu\mu$
k	$\kappa\tau$	$\gamma\delta$	$\chi\theta$	ξ	$\gamma\mu$
t	$\sigma\tau$	$\sigma\delta$	$\sigma\theta$	σ	$\sigma\mu$

(N.)

c) ν before a p sound or ψ becomes μ .

ν before a k sound or ξ becomes γ .

ν before a *liquid* becomes that liquid.

ν before σ or ζ is *generally* thrown away. [It is retained before $\sigma\alpha\iota$ in *perf. pass.*]

(Σ.)

d) When σ would stand *between two consonants*, it is thrown away.

When a t sound and ν are both thrown away before σ , the remaining vowel, *if short*, is changed into a *diphthong*; if a *doubtful* one, it is lengthened. ϵ becomes $\epsilon\iota$: o becomes ou .

e) An *aspirate* is not *doubled*, but the first is changed into its *smooth*: the same change occurs when the first (*alone* or followed by ρ) is separated from the second by a vowel h .

^f The table is to be said *both ways* :—

(1.) Any p sound with $\tau = \pi\tau$, &c.

(2.) Or, $\pi\tau =$ any p sound with τ , &c.

g This combination does not occur.

h EXERCISE.—Alter by these rules: $\gamma\rho\alpha\phi\eta, \tau\upsilon\kappa\theta\eta\nu, \epsilon\pi\delta o, \epsilon\beta\tau\alpha, \tau\rho\iota\beta\theta\eta, \lambda\epsilon\gamma\tau\alpha\iota, \beta\rho\epsilon\chi\tau\alpha\iota, \acute{o}\kappa\delta o, \pi\epsilon\iota\theta\eta\nu, \pi\epsilon\iota\theta\tau\alpha\iota, \pi\epsilon\iota\theta\mu\alpha\iota, \beta\rho\epsilon\chi\mu\alpha\iota, \phi\rho\alpha\delta\tau\alpha\iota, \phi\epsilon\phi\iota\lambda, \phi\epsilon\phi\epsilon\upsilon\gamma, \theta\rho\epsilon\phi, \epsilon\nu\mu\epsilon\nu, \epsilon\nu\lambda\epsilon\iota\pi, \gamma\rho\alpha\phi\omega, \tau\upsilon\pi\mu\alpha\iota, \beta\rho\epsilon\chi\omega, \acute{\alpha}\nu\tau\sigma\omega, \epsilon\pi\rho\epsilon\iota\delta\omega, \pi\lambda\epsilon\kappa\mu\alpha\iota, \eta\nu\upsilon\tau\mu\alpha\iota, \kappa\epsilon\pi\epsilon\iota\theta\mu\alpha\iota, \tau\upsilon\pi\sigma\theta\omega\nu, \tau\rho\iota\beta\sigma\theta\alpha\iota, \sigma\pi\epsilon\nu\delta\omega, \delta\alpha\iota\mu\omega\nu\sigma\iota$.

19. SHORT ROOT.

a) Some tenses of verbs are derived from a *shorter* root than that which appears in the present tense.

b) The *short root* can often be obtained from the longer one, by changing a diphthong into a simple vowel; a long vowel into its kindred short one; or throwing away one of two consonants.

c) If η has arisen from α , α will reappear in the short root: $\mu\eta\theta$, $\mu\alpha\theta$.

d) Of diphthongs and double letters, the *last* is thrown away. But in $\zeta (=σδ)$ and $\epsilon\nu$, the *first* letter is thrown away: ϵ before a *mute* has ι , before a *liquid* ϵ in the *short* root.

e) (*Long*) $\pi\nu\omicron\iota$, $\acute{\alpha}\kappa\omicron\upsilon$, $\beta\alpha\lambda\lambda$, $\tau\upsilon\pi\tau$, $\mu\eta\theta$, $\tau\epsilon\iota\nu$, $\lambda\epsilon\iota\pi$, $\phi\epsilon\upsilon\gamma$, $\phi\rho\alpha\zeta$,

(*Short*) $\pi\nu\omicron$, $\acute{\alpha}\kappa\omicron$, $\beta\alpha\lambda$, $\tau\upsilon\pi$, $\mu\alpha\theta$, $\tau\epsilon\nu$, $\lambda\iota\pi$, $\phi\upsilon\gamma$, $\phi\rho\alpha\delta^1$.

20. FORMATION OF THE TENSES.

[The names of the historical tenses are in italics; those to which † is prefixed are from the *short* root; and so are the other tenses (except *imperf.*) when the root of the pres. ends in two consonants.]

a) *Barytone* verbs (i. e. those that end in ω) are called *mute*, *pure*, or *liquid*, according as their *characteristic* is a *mute*, a *vowel*, or a *liquid*.

	<i>Act.</i>	<i>Mid.</i>	<i>Pass.</i>
b) Present	ω	$\omicron\mu\alpha\iota$	
<i>Imperf.</i>	$\omicron\nu$	$\acute{\omicron}\mu\eta\nu$	
Perf. I.	$\kappa\alpha$ or $\acute{\alpha}$	$\mu\alpha\iota$	
<i>Pluperf. I.</i>	$\kappa\epsilon\iota\nu$ or $\epsilon\iota\nu$	$\mu\eta\nu$	
†Perf. II.	α	(none)	
† <i>Pluperf. II.</i>	$\epsilon\iota\nu$	(none)	
<i>Aorist I.</i>	$\sigma\alpha$	$\acute{\sigma}\acute{\alpha}\mu\eta\nu$	$\theta\eta\nu$
† <i>Aorist II.</i>	$\omicron\nu$	$\acute{\omicron}\mu\eta\nu$	$\eta\nu$
Fut. I.	$\sigma\omega$	$\sigma\omicron\mu\alpha\iota$	$\theta\acute{\eta}\sigma\omicron\mu\alpha\iota$
†Fut. II.	$\acute{\omega}$ ($\epsilon\acute{\omega}$)	$\omicron\breve{\upsilon}\mu\alpha\iota$ ($\acute{\epsilon}\omicron\mu\alpha\iota$)	$\acute{\eta}\sigma\omicron\mu\alpha\iota$
Fut. III. or Paulo-post Fut. }	with root of <i>perf. pass.</i>		$\sigma\omicron\mu\alpha\iota$

REMARKS.

1) The *first aor. act.* of *liquid* verbs ends in α without the σ .

2) In the *perf. act.* $\acute{\alpha}$, $\epsilon\iota\nu$, are to be used for *mute* verbs, whose characteristic is a p or k sound. The rough breathing shows that the preceding mute must be changed into its aspirate. Thus $\tau\acute{\epsilon}\tau\nu\pi-\acute{\alpha}$ becomes $\tau\acute{\epsilon}\tau\nu\phi\alpha$.

¹ EXERCISE.—Find the short roots of—

$\pi\lambda\omega$, $\acute{\alpha}\gamma\gamma\epsilon\lambda\lambda$, $\mu\epsilon\iota\nu$, $\phi\alpha\iota\nu$, $\delta\phi\epsilon\iota\lambda$, $\phi\theta\epsilon\iota\rho$, $\pi\nu\epsilon\iota$, $\nu\omicron\mu\iota\zeta$, $\pi\epsilon\iota\theta$, $\kappa\epsilon\rho\delta\alpha\iota\nu$.

Add reduplication to these forms, and those in ϵ , where it can be done.

3) The *future 2. act. and mid.* are peculiar to *liquid verbs*; but the *fut. 2. pass.* is a really existing tense whenever the verb has *aor. 2. pass.*

4) When the verb has a *mid. voice*, the tenses that constitute it are the *mid. forms*, and the *pres., imperf., perf., pluperf.* of the *pass. form.* Perf. II. has not *mid.* meaning.

c) On the *Second Aorist.*

1) When the root of the present is incapable of being shortened, the second aorists *act. and mid.* would be exactly like the imperfections. Such verbs may, however, have *aor. 2. pass.*, because that tense is distinguished from the imperfect by its termination. *τρίπω* has, with change of vowel, *ἔτραπον*.

2) The second aorist is also wanting in verbs that are formed from other words by the regular *derivative endings*, *άζω, ιζω, αίνω, εύω, άω, έω, όω* &c.

21. MUTE VERBS (including those in *πτ*).

a. The verbs in *πτ* have a *p* sound for their true characteristic. As all the *p* sounds are combined in the same way with other consonants, it is immaterial which of them is the true characteristic, *except* for *aor. 2.*

b. The following should be remembered:—

βλάπτω, κρίπτω, have for their true characteristic *β*.

βάπτω, ράπτω, θάπτω, σκάπτω, ρίπτω, θρύπτω *φ*.

c. The following table gives one example of the changes that take place when the *consonant terminations* are appended to the root. It must be understood, that what is told of them is told for all the terminations that begin with the same consonant.

	<i>Fut.</i>	<i>Perf.</i>	<i>Perf. Pass.</i>	<i>Aor. 1. P.</i>
<i>p</i> sound	ψω	φα	μμαι	φθην
<i>k</i> sound	ξω	χα	γμαι	χθην
<i>t</i> sound	σω	κα	σμαι	σθην.

d. For the *perf. 1. act.* the *p* and *k* sounds take *ά*, and *aspirate* the characteristic (in *πτ* the *true* characteristic): the *t* sounds take *κα* after throwing away the *t* sound.

τέτριβ-ά = τέτριφα. τυπτ, short root τυπ: τέτυπ-ά, τέτυφα.

k Of these derivative verbs, *generally*,

a) The *being or having* what the root denotes, is expressed by verbs in

άω, έω, εύω (ώσσω or ώττω, άζω, ιζω).

b) The *making a thing into or furnishing it with* what the root denotes, is expressed by verbs in

όω, ιζω, όνω (αίνω).

Obs. *ιζω* is set down in *both* classes: the most *steady* to these meanings are *έω, όω, εύω.*

e. In *monosyllabic* roots, *ε* of the root is generally changed into *α* in the *aor.* 2. *τρέπω*, *aor.* 2. *ἔτραπον*.

f. The same change takes place in the *perf. pass.* of *στρίψω*, *τρέψω* (root *θρεψ*), *τρέπω* (*ἔστραμμαι*, *τέθραμμαι*, *τέτραμμαι*).

g. *ευ* is sometimes changed into *υ* in the *perf. pass.*

φεύγω, *τεύχω*: *perf. pass.* *πέφυγμαι*, *τέτυγμαι*^k.

22. VERBS IN *σσ*, *ττ*, *ζ*.

[All of which are *lengthened* forms from simpler roots.]

a. Most of the verbs in *σσ* or *ττ* have a *k* sound for the *true characteristic*: but some of them a *t* sound.

τάσσω (*ταγ*); *φρίσσω* (*φρικ*); *βήσσω* (*βηχ*).

b. Most of the verbs in *ζ* have *δ* for their *true characteristic*; but some of them *γ*.

φράζω (*φραδ*); *ᾔζω* (*ὀδ*); but *κράζω* (*κραγ*).

c. Consequently verbs in *σσ*, *ττ*, follow the *k* or *t* sounds: verbs in *ζ* the *t* or *k* sounds.

d. *κλάζω*, *πλάζω*, and *σαλπίζω*, have roots ending in *γγ*. *κλάγξω*, *κέελαγγα*, &c.

23. LIQUID VERBS.

a. Liquid verbs form all their tenses, except the present and imperf., from the short root, and have only the second future.

^k Example of the tenses of a verb written out. [Some verbs are given at the end.]

τριβ-ω. Root, *τριβ*; short root, *τριβ*.

	<i>Act.</i>	<i>Mid.</i>	<i>Pass.</i>
Pres.	<i>τριβ-ω</i>	<i>τριβ-ομαι</i>	
Imperf.	<i>ἑ-τριβ-ον</i>	<i>ἑ-τριβ-ομεν</i>	
Perf. I.	(<i>τε-τριβ-α</i>)	(τε-τριβ-μαι)	
	<i>τε-τριβ-α</i>	<i>τε-τριμ-μαι</i>	
Plup. I.	<i>ἑ-τε-τριβ-ειν</i>	<i>ἑ-τε-τριμ-μεν</i>	
Perf. II.	—		
Plup. II.	—		
Aor. I.	(<i>ἑ-τριβ-σα</i>)	(ἑ-τριβ-θην)	
	<i>ἑ-τριψα</i>	<i>ἑτριψαμεν</i>	<i>ἑ-τριψ-θην</i>
Aor. II.	—	—	<i>ἑ-τριβ-ην</i>
Fut. I.	<i>τριψω</i>	<i>τριψομαι</i>	<i>τριψθσομαι</i>
Fut. II.	—	—	<i>τριβησομαι</i>
Fut. III.			<i>τετριψομαι</i>

b. The first *Aorists Act.* and *Mid.* are without σ : they lengthen the vowel of the future; and for that purpose change

ϵ into $\epsilon\iota$ } $\sigma\pi\epsilon\rho\tilde{\omega}$, $\xi\sigma\pi\epsilon\upsilon\rho\alpha$
 α into η } $\phi\alpha\nu\tilde{\omega}$, $\xi\phi\eta\nu\alpha$.

But those in $\rho\alpha\iota\nu\omega$, and some others in $\alpha\iota\nu\omega$, make *aor.* 1. $\tilde{\alpha}\nu\alpha$.

c. *Monosyllabic* roots change ϵ or $\epsilon\iota$ of the root into α in the *Perf. act.* and *pass.*; the *second Aorists*; and *Aor.* 1. *pass.*

$\sigma\tau\acute{\epsilon}\lambda\lambda\omega$, $\xi\sigma\tau\alpha\lambda\epsilon\alpha$, $\xi\sigma\tau\alpha\lambda\mu\alpha\iota$, $\epsilon\sigma\tau\acute{\alpha}\lambda\theta\eta\nu$, $\epsilon\sigma\tau\acute{\alpha}\lambda\eta\nu$.

d. The following verbs in $\epsilon\iota\nu\omega$, $\iota\nu\omega$, $\acute{\upsilon}\nu\omega$,

$\kappa\rho\iota\nu\omega$, $\kappa\lambda\iota\nu\omega$, $\tau\epsilon\iota\nu\omega$, $\kappa\tau\epsilon\iota\nu\omega$, $\pi\lambda\acute{\upsilon}\nu\omega$,
judge, bend, stretch, kill, wash,

drop the ν in *Perf. act.* and *pass.* and *Aor.* 1. *pass.*

$\kappa\rho\iota\nu\omega$,	$\kappa\epsilon\kappa\rho\acute{\iota}\kappa\alpha$,	$\kappa\epsilon\kappa\rho\acute{\iota}\mu\alpha\iota$,	$\epsilon\kappa\rho\acute{\iota}\theta\eta\nu$. So $\kappa\lambda\iota\nu\omega$.
$\tau\epsilon\iota\nu\omega$,	$\tau\acute{\epsilon}\tau\tilde{\alpha}\kappa\alpha$,	$\tau\acute{\epsilon}\tau\tilde{\alpha}\mu\alpha\iota$,	$\epsilon\tau\tilde{\alpha}\theta\eta\nu$.
$\kappa\tau\epsilon\iota\nu\omega$,		$\xi\kappa\tau\tilde{\alpha}\mu\alpha\iota$,	$\epsilon\kappa\tau\tilde{\alpha}\theta\eta\nu$.
$\pi\lambda\acute{\upsilon}\nu\omega$,	$\pi\acute{\epsilon}\pi\lambda\tilde{\upsilon}\kappa\alpha$,	$\pi\acute{\epsilon}\pi\lambda\tilde{\upsilon}\mu\alpha\iota$,	$\epsilon\pi\lambda\tilde{\upsilon}\theta\eta\nu$.

e. The *Perf. pass.* of verbs that retain ν is not formed uniformly.

1) Most of them change ν into σ ; but some into μ :

$\phi\alpha\iota\nu\omega$, $\pi\acute{\epsilon}\phi\alpha\sigma\mu\alpha\iota$; but $\xi\eta\rho\alpha\iota\nu\omega$, $\xi\acute{\eta}\eta\rho\alpha\mu\mu\alpha\iota$.

2) A few reject the ν , the preceding vowel being long:

$\tau\rho\alpha\chi\acute{\upsilon}\nu\omega$, $\tau\epsilon\tau\rho\acute{\alpha}\chi\tilde{\upsilon}\mu\alpha\iota$.

3) But in all these formations the ν reappears in the other persons:

$\pi\acute{\epsilon}\phi\alpha\sigma\mu\alpha\iota$, $\pi\acute{\epsilon}\phi\alpha\nu\sigma\alpha\iota$, &c.

f. Verbs with the characteristic μ form the perfect as if from a longer form in $\epsilon\omega$: $\nu\acute{\epsilon}\mu\omega$, $\nu\epsilon\nu\acute{\epsilon}\mu\eta\kappa\alpha$. So also $\mu\acute{\epsilon}\nu\omega$.

24. PURE VERBS.

a. These verbs generally *lengthen* the *characteristic* vowel before the consonant terminations are added: $\phi\iota\lambda\epsilon-\omega$, $\phi\iota\lambda\eta-\sigma\omega$, &c.

b. When the characteristic is α , the future, &c. have $\tilde{\alpha}$, if the preceding letter is one of those in $\rho\acute{\epsilon}\iota$. If not, η .

$\tau\iota\mu\acute{\alpha}\omega$, $\tau\iota\mu\acute{\eta}\sigma\omega$: but $\iota\acute{\alpha}\omega$, $\epsilon\acute{\alpha}\sigma\omega$ ($\tilde{\alpha}$), &c.

But $\acute{\alpha}\kappa\rho\omicron\delta\omicron\mu\alpha\iota$ has $\tilde{\alpha}$: $\chi\rho\acute{\alpha}\omega$, $\chi\rho\acute{\alpha}\sigma\mu\alpha\iota$, η .

c. Some verbs retain the short vowel, and these take a σ before the terminations of the *Perf. pass.* and *Aor.* 1. *pass.*

d. So also, $\acute{\alpha}\kappa\omicron\upsilon\acute{\iota}\nu$ *hear*, $\kappa\epsilon\lambda\epsilon\upsilon\acute{\iota}\nu$ *bid*, $\pi\alpha\iota\acute{\iota}\nu$ *strike*, $\sigma\epsilon\iota\omega$ *shake*, and several others, take a σ in these tenses.

e. $\pi\alpha\acute{\upsilon}\nu\omega$ (*make to cease*) has $\pi\acute{\epsilon}\pi\alpha\nu\mu\alpha\iota$, but $\epsilon\pi\alpha\upsilon\sigma\theta\eta\nu$.

25. PERFECT II.

a. This tense is formed from the *short root*; but, with the exception of σ , lengthens the vowel sound of the penult.

b. $\tilde{\alpha}$ of the short root is changed into η , but after ρ into $\tilde{\alpha}$.

- c. ϵ of the short root is changed into o ¹.
 ι of the short root is changed into oi .
d. $\epsilon\nu$ of the present is retained, though the short root has v .
e. In verbs in ζ , $\sigma\sigma$, $\tau\tau$, of course the α must be appended to the *true* characteristic.
f. Some verbs that end in two consonants (not $\pi\tau$, or $\sigma\sigma$, $\tau\tau$) and have ϵ in the root, form Perf. II. by changing ϵ into o : as, $\phi\acute{\epsilon}\rho\beta\omega$, $\pi\acute{\epsilon}\phi\omicron\rho\beta\alpha$.
Thus; $\sigma\pi\acute{\epsilon}\rho\omega$ ($\sigma\pi\epsilon\rho$), $\xi\sigma\pi\omicron\rho\alpha$ $\tau\acute{\eta}\kappa\omega$ ($\tau\acute{\alpha}\kappa$), $\tau\acute{\epsilon}\tau\eta\kappa\alpha$ $\lambda\acute{\epsilon}\iota\pi\omega$ ($\lambda\iota\pi$), $\lambda\acute{\epsilon}\iota\omicron\iota\pi\alpha$:
but $\phi\acute{\epsilon}\upsilon\gamma\omega$ ($\phi\upsilon\gamma$), $\pi\acute{\epsilon}\phi\epsilon\upsilon\gamma\alpha$.

26. ATTIC FUTURE, AND ATTIC REDUPLICATION.

- a. When $\sigma\omega$ is preceded by a short vowel, the σ is often left out in the Ionic dialect; and the two vowels contracted in the Attic: $\tau\acute{\epsilon}\lambda\acute{\epsilon}\omega$, *fut.* $\tau\acute{\epsilon}\lambda\acute{\epsilon}\sigma\omega$; *Ionic*, $\tau\acute{\epsilon}\lambda\acute{\epsilon}\omega$; *Attic*, $\tau\acute{\epsilon}\lambda\tilde{\omega}$.
b. If the short vowel be ι , the two vowels are not capable of contraction; but the ω is circumflexed, and conjugated *as if* a contraction had taken place^m.
c. With respect to the quantity of the penult, the following rule must be attended to:—
The penult of $\acute{\alpha}\sigma\omega$, $\acute{\iota}\sigma\omega$, $\acute{\upsilon}\sigma\omega$, is always *short* when they come from verbs in $\zeta\omega$, or $\sigma\sigma\omega$, $\tau\tau\omega$.
d. In verbs that begin with a vowel, the first vowel and following consonant are sometimes repeated before the temporal augment (*reduplicatio Attica*).
 $\acute{\alpha}\gamma$, $\acute{\epsilon}\mu$, $\acute{\omicron}\rho$, Perf. $\acute{\eta}\gamma$, $\acute{\eta}\mu$, $\acute{\omega}\rho$.
(*redup.*) $\acute{\alpha}\gamma\eta\gamma$, $\acute{\epsilon}\mu\eta\mu$, $\acute{\omicron}\rho\omega\rho$.
e. This form inclines to a *short* vowel in the third syllable, and therefore shortens a long vowel-sound: $\acute{\alpha}\lambda\acute{\epsilon}\acute{\iota}\phi\omega$, $\acute{\alpha}\lambda\acute{\eta}\lambda\acute{\iota}\phi\alpha$ $\acute{\alpha}\kappa\acute{\omicron}\upsilon\omega$, $\acute{\alpha}\kappa\acute{\eta}\kappa\omicron\alpha$.

27. MOODS.

- (1.) The general terminations of the moods for the *act.* are—

<i>Imper.</i>	<i>Opt.</i>	<i>Subj.</i>	<i>Infjn.</i>	<i>Part.</i>
ϵ But Aor. I. has $\omicron\nu$	$\omicron\iota\mu\iota$ $\alpha\iota\mu\iota$	ω ω	$\epsilon\iota\nu$ $\alpha\iota$	$\omega\nu$ $\tilde{\alpha}\zeta$

The *Perf.* has $\acute{\epsilon}\nu\alpha\iota$, $\acute{\omega}\zeta$, for *infjn.* and *part.* The futures have no *imperat.* or *subj.*

¹ Or, which comes to the same thing, $\epsilon\iota$ of the *pres.* in *mute* verbs becomes $\omicron\iota$; in *liquid* verbs, o , in Perf. II.

^m $\tau\acute{\epsilon}\lambda\acute{\epsilon}\sigma\omega$ — $\tau\acute{\epsilon}\lambda\tilde{\omega}$, $\tau\acute{\epsilon}\lambda\epsilon\acute{\iota}\zeta$, } $\acute{\epsilon}\acute{\iota}$ | $\acute{\epsilon}\acute{\iota}\tau\omicron\nu$, $\acute{\epsilon}\acute{\iota}\tau\omicron\nu$ | $\omicron\tilde{\upsilon}\mu\epsilon\nu$, $\acute{\epsilon}\acute{\iota}\tau\epsilon$, $\omicron\tilde{\upsilon}\sigma\iota$.
 $\nu\omicron\mu\acute{\iota}\sigma\omega$ — $\nu\omicron\mu\tilde{\omega}$, $\nu\omicron\mu\epsilon\acute{\iota}\zeta$, }

$\beta\iota\beta\acute{\alpha}\sigma\omega$ — $\beta\iota\beta\tilde{\omega}$, $\beta\iota\beta\tilde{\alpha}\zeta$, $\beta\iota\beta\tilde{\alpha}$ | $\tilde{\alpha}\tau\omicron\nu$, $\tilde{\alpha}\tau\omicron\nu$ | $\tilde{\omega}\mu\epsilon\nu$, $\tilde{\alpha}\tau\epsilon$, $\tilde{\omega}\sigma\iota$.

So in the *mid.* $\kappa\omicron\mu\acute{\iota}\zeta\omega$, *fut.* $\kappa\omicron\mu\acute{\iota}\sigma\omicron\mu\alpha\iota$, *fut. Att.* $\kappa\omicron\mu\acute{\iota}\omicron\upsilon\mu\alpha\iota$, $\acute{\epsilon}\acute{\iota}$, $\acute{\epsilon}\acute{\iota}\tau\alpha\iota$, &c.

(2.) The general forms for the *pass.* and *mid.* are—

<i>Imper.</i>	<i>Opt.</i>	<i>Subj.</i>	<i>Infñ.</i>	<i>Part.</i>
<i>ου</i>	<i>οιμην</i>	<i>ωμαι</i>	<i>εσθαι</i>	<i>ομενος</i>
But Aor. I. <i>mid.</i> <i>αι</i>	<i>αιμην</i>	<i>ωμαι</i>	<i>ασθαι</i>	<i>αμενος</i>
Aor. I. II. <i>pass.</i> <i>ηθι</i> ⁿ	<i>ειην</i>	<i>ω</i>	<i>ῆναι</i>	<i>εις</i>
<i>Perf. pass.</i> <i>σο</i>	—	—	<i>σθαι</i>	<i>μένος</i>

Oss. Optat. and Subj. of the *perf. pass.* are supplied by its participle with *ειην*, *ῶ* (*opt.* and *subj.* of *ειναι*, *to be*).

ⁿ In Aor. I. *θ-ητι*, not *θηθι*, by 13, *e*.

28. TERMINATIONS OF THE

TENSES.		MOODS.		
		<i>Indicative.</i>	<i>Imperative.</i>	<i>Optative.</i>
PRESENT and FUTURE, (the latter without <i>imperat.</i> and <i>subj.</i>)	S. D. P.	ω, εις, ει, ετον, ετον, ομεν, ετε, ουσι.	ε, ἔτω, ετον, ἔτων, ετε, ἔτωσαν or ὄντων P.	οἶμι, οἷς, οἱ, οἶτον, οἶτην, οἶμεν, οἶτε, οἶεν.
FUTURE 2.	S. D. P.	ῶ, εῖς, εἶ, εἶτον, εἶτον, οὔμεν, εἶτε, οὔσι.		οἶμι ¹ , οἷς, οἶ, οἶτον, οἶτην, οἶμεν, οἶτε, οἶεν.
Imperfect and Aorist 2.	S. D. P.	ον, ες, ε, ετον, ἔτην, ομεν, ετε, ον.	Aorist 2.	like
PERFECT 1. & 2.	S. D. P.	α, ας, ε, ἄτον, ἄτον, ἄμεν, ἄτε, ἄσι.	Like	the
Aorist 1.	S. D. P.	α, ας, ε, ἄτον, ἄτην, ἄμεν, ἄτε, αν.	ον, ἄτω, ατον, ἄτων, ατε, ἄτωσαν or ἄντων P.	αἶμι ² , αἷς, αἱ, αἶτον, αἶτην, αἶμεν, αἶτε, αἶεν.
Pluperfect 1. & 2.	S. D. P.	ειν ³ , εις, ει, ειτον, εἶτην, ειμεν, ειτε, εισαν or εσαν.		

P The *dissyllabic* termination of the *Imperat.* 3 *plur.* is the more common in Attic Greek. Care must be taken not to mistake it for the *gen. plur.* of a participle.

1 Together with this ending, the Fut. 2. has also the termination *οἶην*, which is a common *optative* ending of *contracted verbs*. The *futurum Atticum* has usually this ending in the optative; which is also occasionally found in the *perf. optat.*; and in *σχοιην* Aor. 2. opt. from *ἔχω*.—

οιην, οιης, οιη — οἶητον, οἶήτην — οἶημεν, οἶητε, οἶησαν
or οἶτον, οἶτην, οἶμεν, οἶτε, οἶεν.

2 Together with this ending, another is in use (called the *Æolic Aor.*), in *εα*. In the *second* and *third sing.* and *third plur.* it is far more common than the other form. — *εας*, *εε*.—*plur.* *ειαν*.

3 The old Attic has also an ending *η*, *ης*, which is contracted from the Ionic form *εα*, *εας*.

ACTIVE VOICE.

MOODS.		
<i>Subjunct.</i>	<i>Infinitive.</i>	<i>Participle.</i>
ω, γς, η, ητον, ητον, ωμεν, ητε, ωσι.	ειν.	ων, ουσα, ον, οντος, ούσης, οντος.
	ειν.	ῶν, οῦσα, οῦν, οὔντος, ούσης, οὔντος.
Present.	Aorist 2. ειν.	Aorist 2. ῶν, οῦσα, ὄν, όντος, ούσης, ὄντος.
Present.	ἔναι.	ῶς, νῆα, ὄς, ότος, νίας, ότος.
Like the Present.	αι.	ας, ασα, αν, αντος, άσης, αντος.

REMARKS.

1. The principal tenses and subj. have 3 dual in ον, 3 plur. in σι.— The historical tenses and the optat. have 3 dual in ην, 3 plur. in ν.

2. ACCENTUATION.

a. The accent is generally as far back as possible.

b. But *infín. Aor. 1.* and *3 sing. opt.* (in αι, οι) are always accented on the penult.

c. *2 Aor. infín.* is perispomenon; *part. oxytone.*

d. *Perf. infín.* is paroxytone; *part. oxytone.*

e. The imperatives *ειπέ*, *εὔρε*, *ἐλθέ*, and (in *Attic*) *λαβέ*, *ιδέ*, are oxytone.

29. RULES FOR CONTRACTION OF VERBS.

The contraction is very simple :—

1. *έω*. — *εε* becomes *ει*; *so* becomes *ον*; and the *ε* is thrown away before *long vowels* and *diphthongs*.

2. *άω*. — *α* before an *ε*^t sound is *long α*; before an *ο* sound, *ω*.

3. *όω*. — *ο* before a short vowel is *ου*; before a long vowel, *ω*; and disappears before *οι*, *ου*.

But before *ει* of the *indicative*, and *η* (*subscript*) of the *subjunctive*, the contraction is into *οι*.

Obs. a) Pure verbs with a *monosyllabic* root (*θίω*, *πνέω*,) leave the vowels open, except before *ε* and *ει*.

Obs. b) *ζάω*, *διψάω*, *πεινάω*, *χράομαι*, (*live, thirst, hunger, use,*) contract *αι* into *η*.

EXERCISE.—Write out (1) the *moods*, (2) *pres.*, *imperf.*, and *imper.* through all their persons, of *φιλέω*, *τιμάω*, *χρυσόω*. [N.B. These and the *adjectives*, &c. should be kept for reference.]

^t The *ε* sounds in this conjug. are *ε*, *η*; the *ο* sounds, *ο*, *ω*, *οι*, *ου*.

30. TERMINATIONS OF THE

		<i>Indicative.</i>	<i>Imperative.</i>
PRESENT and FUTURE.	S. D. P.	ομαι, η (ει) [†] , εται, όμεθον ^υ , εσθον, εσθον, όμεθα ^υ , εσθε, ονται.	ου [†] , έσθω, εσθον, έσθων, εσθε, έσθωσαν or έσθων. (future, none.)
PERFECT.	S. D. P.	μαι, σαι, ται, μεθον, σθον, σθον, μεθα, σθε, νται ^ν .	σο, σθω, σθον, σθων, σθε, σθωσαν or σθων.
PLUPERFECT.	S. D. P.	μην, σο, το, μεθον, σθον, σθην, μεθα, σθε, ντο ^ν .	
IMPERF. and AOR. 2. MID.	S. D. P.	όμεν, ου, ετο, όμεθον, εσθον, έσθην, όμεθα, εσθε, οντο.	Aor. 2.
AOR. 1. MID.	S. D. P.	άμην, ω [†] , ατο, άμεθον, ασθον, άσθην, άμεθα, ασθε, αντο.	αι, ασθω, ασθον, άσθων, ασθε, άσθωσαν or άσθων.
FUT. 2. MID.	S. D. P.	οὔμαι, ᾗ (εί), εἴται, οὔμεθον, εἴσθον, εἴσθον, οὔμεθα, εἴσθε, οὔνται.	None.
PASS. AORISTS.	S. D. P.	ην, ης, η, ητον, ήτην, ημεν, ητε, ησαν.	ηθι, ήτω, ητον, ήτων, ητε, ήτωσαν.

[†] The second persons from *μαι, μην*, are properly *σαι, σο*. But when these were appended, by a connecting vowel, to the root, the *σ* was thrown away; and *εσαι*, for instance, contracted into *η*, Attic *ει*, which is very common in fut. 2. mid. and the only termin. for *βούλει, ὄψει, οἶει* (*you—choose; will see; think*).—So *ον* is for *εσο*; *ω* for *ασο*; *ᾗ* in subj. for *ησαι*; *οιο ορίαι*. for *οισο*.

^υ The 3 dual and plur. had an extended form, *μεσθον, μεσθα*, which is used even by Attic poets.

^ν The termin. *νται, ντο*, are unmanageable, except when the root ends in a vowel. The Ionians turn *ν* into *α*, *τετύφαται* for *τίτυφνται*: the Attics use the participle with *εἰμί*: *τετυμμένοι εἰσὶ, τετυμμένοι ἦσαν*.

^ω *εἶεν* is more common than *εἴησαν*. There are similar forms for the 1st and 2d persons, *εἶμεν, εἴτε*, which are found in Attic poets, and also in prose.

PASSIVE AND MIDDLE.

<i>Optative.</i>	<i>Subjunctive.</i>	<i>Infinitive.</i>	<i>Participle.</i>
οίμην, οιοί, οιοτο, οίμεθον, οισθον, οίσθην, οίμεθα, οισθε, οιντο.	ωμαι, ῥί, ῥται, ώμεθον, ῥσθον, ῥσθον, ώμεθα, ῥσθε, ωνται. (future, none).	εσθαι.	όμενος, η, ον.
		σθαι.	μένος, μένη, μένον.
as	Present.	Aor. 2. έσθαι.	As Present.
αίμην, αιο, αιτο, αίμεθον, αισθον, αίσθην, αίμεθα, αισθε, αιντο.	Like Present.	ασθαι.	άμενος, η, ον.
οίμην, οίο, οίτο, οίμεθον, οίσθον, οίσθην, οίμεθα, οίσθε, οίντο.	None.	είσθαι.	ούμενος, η, ον.
είην, είης, είη, είητον, είήτην, είημεν, είητε, είησαν or είεν w.	ῶ, ῥς, ῥι, ῆτον, ῆτον, ῶμεν, ῆτε, ῶσι.	ῆναι.	είς, είσα, έν, έντος, είσης, έντος.

REMARKS.

1. The *principal tenses* and *subj.* have 3 dual in *ον*, 3 plur. in *ται*: the *historical tenses* and *optat.* have 3 dual in *ην*, 3 plur. in *το*.

2. *Accentuation.*

Accent as far back as possible.

a. But *infñ.* of aor. 2. *mid.* is *paroxytone*.

b. *Infñ.* and *part.* of perf. pass. have accent on *penult*.

c. *Infinitives* in *ναι* have accent on *penult*.

d. *Part. of pass. aorists* are *oxytone*.

e. The *subj.* of the *pass. aorists* has the circumflex on *ult.* through the sing. and on *penult* in dual and plur. (it being contracted from *έω*.)

f. In *imper.* of aor. 2. *mid.* *ov* is *perispomenon* (οῦ, έσθω): but in *dual* and *plur.* the acc. is thrown back.

31. By applying rules in 18, it will be found that the *consonants* of the *perf. pass.* will assume the following forms before the terminations of the persons :

p sounds.	k sounds.	t sounds.	ν.
S. μμ, ψ, πτ	γμ, ξ, κτ,	σμ, σ, στ,	μμ or σμ, νσ, ντ,
D. μμ, φθ, φθ	γμ, χθ, χθ,	σμ, σθ, σθ,	μμ or σμ, νθ, νθ,
P. μμ, φθ. —	γμ, χθ. —	σμ, σθ. —	μμ or σμ, νθ. —

[Of course the 2 *pers. singular* (being a σ termination) will have the same consonant as the *fut.*; the 2 dual and plur. (θ terminations) the same as the *Aor. 1. pass.*]

32. So the *infinitives* will be φθαι, χθαι, σθαι, νθαι.

— *imperatives* — ψο, ξο, σο, νσο^z.

E.—VERBS IN μι.

33. τίθημι (θι-ω); ἵστημι (στά-ω); δίδωμι (δό-ω); δεικνῦμι (δεια-ω).

a) Terminations of Moods :

Indic.	Imp.	Opt.	Subj.	Infinitive	Part.
μι	θι	—ιην	ω	ναι	ντος.

b) Terminations of Tenses :

[Vowel shortened γ before *term.* of Dual and Plur. except in ἵστην.]

	Sing.	Dual.	Plur.
Pres.	μι, σ, σι	τον, τον	μεν, τε, ντσι.
Imperf. }	ν, σ, ν thrown away.		μεν, τε, σαν.
Aor. 2. }			

OBS.—In plur. 3. εντσι, αντσι, οντσι, νντσι,

become εισι, ασι, ουσι, υσι;

or εασι, οασι, υασι^z. [See 18, d.]

34. MOODS.

Ind.	Imp.	Opt.	Subj.	Infinitive	Part.
Pres. τίθημι	(τίθετι)	τιθείην	τιθῶ (ῥς, &c.)	τιθέναι	τιθείς.
ἵστημι	(ἵσταθι)	ἱσταίην	ιστῶ (ῥς, &c.)	ιστάναι (ᾶ)	ιστάς.
δίδωμι	(δίδοθι)	διδόην	διδῶ (ῥς, &c.)	διδόναι	διδούς.
δεικνῦμι	(δείκνυθι)	—	—	δεικνύναι (ῡ)	δεικνύς.
Aor. 2. ἔθην	θές	θείην	θῶ (ῥς, &c.)	θεῖναι	θείς.
ἔστην	στήθι	σταίην	στῶ (ῥς, &c.)	στήναι	στάς.
ἔδων	δός	δοίην	δῶ (ῥς, &c.)	δοῦναι	δούς.

^z EXERCISE.—Go through the *persons* and *moods* of λέ-λειπ-μαι; βέ-βρεχ-μαι; ἤνυτ-μαι; πέφασμαι (φαίνω); ἱρηρεῖδ-μην.

γ The η of ἵστημι, as coming from ᾶω, must be shortened into ᾶ.

^z The forms in ασι are employed exclusively by the best Attic writers.

Obs. 1. There is no difficulty in going through these tenses. *Imper.* εθι, έτω, &c. θής, δός, (as if from θέτι, δόθι,) θέτω, δότω.—*Optat.* οίην, οίης, &c.^a (as in 28, note 9.)

—αίην, αίης, αίη | αίητον, αίήτην | αίημεν, αίητε, αίησαν
or | αίτον, αίτην | αίμεν, αίτε, αίεν

Subj. as subj. of *passive Aorists*, except those whose root has *o* (as *διδῶμι*), which keep *ω* throughout.

Obs. 2. Several persons are formed as if from *τιθίω, ιστάω, διδῶω*. This is particularly the case with the

{ *Imperfects*, *ερίθουν, έδίδουν*; but not in *ιστημι, έδεικνυν*, from the form in *ύω*.
{ *Imperat.* *τιθει, ιστη, διδου, δεικνύ*.

So in the present, *τιθεῖς, ιστᾶς, &c.* but this form is the least used in the present by the Attics. B.

Obs. 3. In *compounds* of *ιστημι, στα* is used for *στηθι*.

35. PASSIVE AND MIDDLE.

The terminations are those of the *common* conjugation without the connecting vowel; that is, the terminations as given for *perf.* and *pluperf. passive*.

σ in 2 *sing.* generally remains: in *imperat.* *σο* it is often thrown away, and the vowels then contracted:

Pres.	Imper.	Opt.	Subj.	Inf.	Part.
τιθ-εμαι	εσο (ου)	είμην	ῶμαι ^b	εσθαι	έμενος
ιστ-άμαι	ασο (ω)	αίμην	ῶμαι	ασθαι	άμενος
διδ-ομαι	οσο (ου)	οίμην	ῶμαι ^c	οσθαι	όμενος
δείκν-ύμαι	ύσο	—	—	υσθαι	ύμενος

Imperf.
ερίθιμην [(εσο) ου, ετο, &c.]
ιστάμην [(ασο) ου, άτο, &c.]
εδιδόμην [(οσο) ου, οτο, &c.]
εδεικνύμην [υσο, υτο, &c.]

Aor. 2.					
έθιμην	(θέσο) θου	θειμην	θῶμαι	θέσθαι	θέμενος
εστάμην ^d	στάσο, στῶ	σταίμην	στῶμαι	στάσθαι	στάμενος
εδόμην	(δόσο) δου	δοίμην	δῶμαι ^c	δόσθαι	δόμενος

^a *είην*, as *Opt.* of *passive Aorists*: see Table 30, and note w.

^b The Attics form *Opt.* and *Subj.* of *τίθεμαι, ίεμαι, διδομαι*, exactly as if from verbs in *ομαι*, the accent being thrown back, and *οι* in the Optative:

τίθωμαι (not *τιθῶμαι*), *τίθοιτο, πρόσθηται, &c.*

This analogy, as far as regards the *accent*, is followed by the other verbs in *μι, δύνωμαι, δύναιτο, &c.*

^c *διδῶμαι, δῶμαι*, keep the *ω* (*ῶμαι, ῶ, ῶται, &c.*) throughout, as in the Act.

^d This tense and its moods do not really occur; they are stated here because some other verbs have them; e.g. *επτάμην*. B.

36. The other tenses of these verbs are formed as if from *θίω, στάω, δόω, δείκω*: but

1) *τίθημι, ἵημι, δίδωμι*, make anomalous *Aor. 1.* with *κα*: thus *Aor. 1.* *ἔθηκα* ^e, *ἤκα, ἔδωκα*.

2) In the two first of these verbs, the *perf.* is distinguished by a change of vowel sound; *τίθεικα, εἵκα, pass. τίθειμαι, εἵμαι*.

3) In the *Aor.* and *Fut. passive*, these verbs add the termination to the *short* vowel: *ἐτίθην, ἐστάθην, ἐδόθην*. In *ἵστημι, δίδωμι*, the *perf.* and *plup.* have also the short vowel: *ἵσταμαι, δέδομαι*.

4) In *Act.* of *ἵστημι, Aor. 2. Perf.* and *Plup.* have the *intrans.* meaning (*stand*); the *perf.* with meaning of *pres.* (*I stand*.)

In *Pass.* the meaning is, 'to be placed,' throughout.

In *Mid.* ————— *place myself*; and also, *place, erect*. *Aor. 1.* *Mid.* has only the *trans.* meaning.

Obs. *Plur. 3* of *Aor. I.* and *II. Act.* must be distinguished by their *meaning*, as they are alike in *form*.

37. CERTAIN SMALL VERBS.

(1.) *εἰμί, I am*^f; *εἰμι, I shall go* (*pres.* with *fut.* meaning).

	Imper.	Opt.	Subj.	Infjn.	Part.
Moods.	{ εἰμί, ἴσθι, (ἔστω, &c.) εἴμι, ἴθι, (ἴτω, &c.)	εἴην, ὦ, εἶναι, ἴοιμι, ἴω, ἴεναι,	ἦν, ἦς, ἦσθα, (ἦ) ἦν	{ ἦτον, ἦτην, ἦμεν, ἦτε, ἦσαν, } (am.) { ἦστον, ἦστην, ἦμεν, ἦτε, ἦσαν, } (go.)	ῶν. (am.) ῶν. (go.)
Pres.	{ εἰμί, (εἷς) εἴ, ἐστί(ν) εἴμι, (εἷς) εἴ, εἰσι(ν)	ἔστών, ἐστόν, ἴτον, ἴτον,	ἔσμεν, ἐστέ, εἰσί(ν).	ἔσμεν, ἐστέ, εἰσί(ν).	(am.) (go.)
Imperf.	{ ἦν, (ἦς) ἦσθα, (ἦ) ἦν { ἦεν, ἦεις, ἦει, ἦα Att. ἦεσθα, ἦειν,	ἦτον, ἦτην, ἦμεν, ἦτε, ἦσαν,	ἦστον, ἦστην, ἦμεν, ἦτε, ἦσαν,	ἦμεν, ἦτε, ἦσαν,	(am.) (go.)
Fut.	ἔσομαι, { (ἔσγ), (ἔσεται), ἔσει, ἔσται,	ἔσόμεθον, &c.			(am.)

(2.) *ἵημι, to send* (a verb in *μι*, like *τίθημι*).

Pres. *ἵημι, (ἵεθι) ἵει, ἱέην, ἰῶ, ἱέναι, ἱεῖς.* { *Imper.* *ἵην* or *ἰουν.*
Aor. 2. [ἦν] *ἕξ, εἶην, ὦ, εἶναι, εἷς.* { *Aor. 1.* *ἤκα. Perf.* *εἵκα.*

(3.) *φημί (say).*

Moods. *φημί, φαθί, φαίην, φῶ (ῥς), φάναι, φάς.*

^e This tense is confined to the *indic. mood*, and almost to the *singular* and *3 pers. plural*.

The *Aor. 2.* (which is not used in the singular, R.) is used for the *dual* and two first persons of the plural.

^f Many forms of these verbs are liable to be mistaken. *Imper.* *ἴσθι*, from *εἰμί*, must not be mistaken for *ἴσθι*, from *οἶδα*. *Infjn.* *εἶναι*, in *εἰμί* and *ἵημι*, and *εἶναι* in *εἴμι* and *ἵημι*, are distinguished by the breathing; but this distinction is lost in many compounds, e. g. *προσεῖναι*. So of *Opt.* and *Subj.*

Pres. φημί, φήξ, φησί, &c. 3 pl. φασί.
(not φῆς)

Imperf. ἔφην, ἔφης, ἔφη, &c. 3 pl. ἔφασαν.
ἔφησθα,

Fut. φήσω. *Aor.* ἔφησα. *Mid.* ἐφάμην. *Pass.* πεφάσθω, πεφασμένως. *Imperf.* has meaning of *Aor.*, and therefore φάναι is used for *Aor. infin.*

38. EXAMPLES FOR PRACTICE.

EXPLANATION.

Obs. Both *Aorists* are seldom used in the active (*Aor. 2.* is by far the least common); but in the *pass.*, verbs that have *Aor. 2.* often have also *Aor. 1.* as a more uncommon form.

'*Aor. 2.*' means that *act.* and *mid.* have this tense; but the *Aor.* and *perf. pass.* are to be of the first form.

'*Aor. 2. pass.*' means that the *pass.* has this tense. Form however *Aor. 1.* also.

'*Mid.*' means that the verb has (either itself or in some of its compounds) a *mid. voice*. Its *Aor.* and *Fut.* are to be formed after the same tenses of the *act.*

'*Fut. mid.*' immediately after the *act.* means that the verb has an *act. fut.* of middle form.

'*Pass. takes σ*,' means that the *pass.* and *Aor. 1.* take *σ* when they regularly should not.

I. MUTE VERBS: (a) *p* sounds:—

τρέπω, turn (*Aor. 2.* is most in use in all voices. *Mid.* —): *λείπω*, leave (*Aor. 2. perf. 2. Mid.*): *σήπω*, make putrid (*pass. become putrid. Aor. 2. and perf. 2.* with this meaning): *γράφω*, write (*Aor. 2. pass. ; Mid.*): *στρέφω*, twist, turn (*Aor. pass. 1. 2. ; Mid.*): *ἀλείφω*, anoint (*Att. redupl. in perf. act. and pass.*): *κόπτω* (π), cut, hew (*perf. 1. perf. 2.* in the Epic poets; *Aor. 2. pass. ; Mid.*): *βάπτω* (φ), dip (*Aor. 2. pass.*): *βλάπτω* (β), hurt (*Aor. 2. pass.*): *κλέπτω* (π), steal (*fut. mid. ; perf. 1. with σ. Aor. 2. pass.*).

δ) *k* sounds: *φλέγω*, burn (*Aor. 2. pass.*): *θήγω*, whet, sharpen; *φεύγω*, fly (*fut. mid. ; Aor. 2. act. mid. ; perf. 2.*): *πλέκω*, plait, weave (*pass. Aor. 2. Mid.*): *διώκω* (*fut. mid.*; but *act.* also; it is not a compound verb): *τήκω*, melt, soften; *pass. am melted* (*Aor. 2. perf. 2.*): *ἄρχω*, am the first, lead, rule; *Mid. begin*: *βρέχω*, wet (*Aor. 2. pass.*): *δέχομαι* ε, receive.

c) *t* sounds: *ἐρείδω*, prop (*Att. redupl. ; Mid.*): *ψεύδω*, deceive; *Mid. lie*: *σπένδω*, pour out (see 18, *d*; the same change takes place in its *perf. act.* and *pass.*): *πείθω*, prevail on; *pass. believe, obey* (*Perf. 2. am confident*): *ἀνύτω*, accomplish (*perf. pass. takes σ*).

ε Verbs of *mid. form* and *act.* meaning are *deponent middle verbs*. They have *perf.* and *pluperf.* of the *pass. form*. The commonly called *perf. mid.* (*perf. II.*) is not a *mid. tense*.

d) σσ, ττ, ζ: θαυμάζω, *wonder* (fut. mid. and act.): ἀθροίζω, *assemble together*: κομίζω, *bring*; Mid. *receive, obtain* (fut. Attic): νομίζω, *think*: πράσσω, *do* (ā throughout; perf. 2.): ἀλλάσσω, ττω (γ), *change* (Aor. 2. pass.).

II. LIQUID VERBS: στέλλω, *send* (Pass. Aor. 1. and 2.; Mid.; see 23, c): σφάλλω, *make to fall* (Aor. 2. pass.): σπείρω, *sow* (pass. Aor. 2.; Mid.; see 23, c): φθείρω, *destroy* (Aor. 2. pass.; Perf. 1. and 2.; see 23, c): καθαίρω, *clean* (Aor. 1. takes the σ. Mid. It is not a compound): κοιλαίνω, *hollow* (Aor. 1. ā; perf. pass. σ): αἰσχύνω, *shame*; pass. *am ashamed* (perf. pass. μ): ξηραίνω, *dry* (Aor. 1. ā; perf. pass. μ): φαίνω, *show*; Mid. *appear* (Perf. 1. and 2.; Perf. pass. with σ. Aor. 2. pass.): κρίνω, *judge* (see 23, e): τείνω, *stretch* (see 23, e): νέμω, *distribute* (see 23, g).

III. PURE VERBS: λύω, *loose* (ŭ in pass. perf. and aor.): ἀκούω, *hear* (fut. mid.; perf. ἀκήκοα; pass. takes σ; perf. pass. without redupl.): φυτεύω, *plant*: παύω, *make to cease*; Mid. *cease* (see 24, d): γελάω, *laugh* (keeps the short vowel; fut. mid.): αἰδέομαι, *venerate* (keeps the short vowel): αἰνέω, *praise* (short vowel, except in perf. pass.).

IV. VERBS IN μι. Write down all the tenses of τίθημι, ἵστημι, δίδωμι.

THE END.

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